Vol. LIV... No. 17,634.

MORE MEN TO STOP WORK.

THE STRIKE OF THE ELECTRICAL WORK-ERS SPREADING.

MANY LARGE BUILDINGS WILL BE AFFECTED IF PLANS MADE YESTERDAY ARE CARRIED

OUT-THE LETTER OF THE UNION

Like the big oak tree which grew from a little acorn, the strike of the few hundred electrical night were that it would grow much larger | Japan. He will have full power to close the negono break in the ranks of organized labor, and every one of the building trades unions in the city has indorsed the action of the electrical workmen in their demand for an eight-hour workday. The strongest argument in favor of their fellow-mechanics of other trades, in the fact that the electrical workmen are the only men in the building trades who are compelled to work over eight hours a day. The next point in favor of their demand is that, while they receive only 25 cents a day more than the common laborers in the building trades, who work only eight hours, they have not asked any increase in They are satisfied to receive \$3 a day, While men in other trades get \$3.50 and upward. They are looked upon among labor men as skilled mechanics. An apprenticeship of four years is required to master the trade in all its

Labor men strongly condemn the action of the electrical contractors in refusing to meet them half-way in the matter of the eight-hour workday, on the technical grounds that the notice the Electrical Workmen's Union claims to have sent them was never received. The electrical con-

them was never received. The electrical contractors tacitly acknowledge that they would have granted the demand had they received the notice, as, after the strike began, they agreed to grant it if the ninety days' notice stipulated in last year's agreement was given.

The men have all along insisted that they sent the notice to Charles L. Eldlitz, secretary of the Electrical Contractors' Association, and charged that official with having pigeonhoised it. They say it was not the first time he so disposed of letters sent to the association.

The electrical contractors have said they did not believe the Electrical Workmen's Union could produce proof that the letter had been sent to

not believe the Electrical Working's Chain couproduce proof that the letter had been sent to their association. The union yesterday produced what the labor men say is full proof that the letter of notification was sent. At an informal meeting of the union, at No. 37 Clinton Place, the minute-book of the Executive Committee of the minute-book of the Executive Committee of the minute-book of the Executive Committee of the union was first shown to the reporters. In it was the record of a resolution passed on November 21, 1894, as follows: "Resolved, That we notify the Electrical Contractors' Association that we demand an eight-hour workday on and after February 18, 1895."

Then the minute-book of the union was pro-

February 18, 1895."

Then the minute-book of the union was produced, and in it was the indorsement of the Executive Committee's action, dated November 22, 1894. Then the letter-book of the union was shown, in which was a copy of the letter which the union says was sent to Secretary Eidlitz. The letter ran as follows: "New-York, January 4, 1895.

C. L. Edlitz, Secretary, Electrical Contractors'

Association.

"Dear Sir: I am instructed to notify your association that all the men of our organization demand an eight-hour workday on and after February 18, 1895.

"Secretary of Board of Electrical Workmen, No. 2, Local Assembly No. 5,468, K. of L."

The men afterward agreed to wait until April 1.

Strike Committee appointed by the Board of Walking Delegates held a meeting yesterday, and, while it was not officially given out, it was understood that the committee will pursue an aggressive policy to-day, and that the workmen on e twenty or more buildings will be called out. Some twenty or more buildings will be called our. The men on a large number of the largest buildings in the city had already been ordered not to work to-day. Among the buildings are the Albemarle Hotel, Fifth-ave, and Twenty-fourth-st.; Fidelity and Casualty Building, Church and Cedar sts.; Prescott Building, John and Nassau sts.; Wolf Building, Liberty and Williams sts., and the Cotton Exchange, Hanover Square. Neither will the buildings on which they

nen go to work on the buildings on which they ere called out last week.

By this afternoon probably 10,000 men will have

LEGISLATORS VISIT QUARANTINE.

As Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, was out to start on his boat, the Governor Flower, for a visit of inspection to the Quarantine Islands yesterday morning, three carriages drove up to the pesterday morning, large carriages more apost posterior station and a party of legislators from Albany alighted. They wanted to be shown about and see how business was transacted at the boarding station. Colonel Henry E. Abel, of Kings, was one of the party and introduced the others to Dr. Doty. An invitation from the doctor to pay a visit to the islands was accepted and the party embarked on board the Flower. On reaching the Lower Quarantine the tide was so low that the Flower ould not land and had to return to the boarding station. From there the legislators watched the process of boarding the incoming ships and the in-

After inspecting the methods employed at the station the party went to Dr. Doty's house, where luncheon had been prepared. Mrs. Ernest Scheffer, sister of Dr. Doty, and her guest, Mrs. Freeman Elster of Dr. Doty, and her guest, Mrs. Freeman Clark, of Rochester, performed the honors of the occasion. Among those who sat at the table were Assemblyman Henry A. Abel, of Brooklyn, As-semblyman Whittit, of Buffalo; Assemblyman C. W. Terry, of Cattaraugus; George S. Abel and H. E. Abel, ir., of Brooklyn; Stephen M. Bowers, of Wayne County, cierk of the Cammittee on Priv-leges and Elections; Captain A. G. Hall, private secretary to Dr. Doty; George T. Rickard, of Brook-lyn; L. R. Doty, J. C. Duffy and E. E. Doty, of

WAS HE A NEW-YORK POLICEMANT

Baltimore, Feb. 24.-Two months ago an unknown his head in Druid Hill Park. Early this morning he jumped from the third-story window of the Maryland General Hospital and succeeded in ending his existence. His neck was broken by the

fall of forty feet to the ground. All efforts to identify the patient by the hospital officials and the police were unavailing. From his conversation it was thought that he had been at one time connected with the New-York police force. Last week one of the nurses mailed a letter letter was received addressed to C. E. Norton. here the New-York postmark, and contained \$10. The patient destroyed the letter and gave the money to one of the nurses. The man did not admit that Norton was his name, and it is probable that the history of the determined suicide will never be known.

THE BEA BELLIDO GOES ASHORE.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 24.-The British freight steamer Bea Bellido, Captain Young, which left Philadelphia in ballast yesterday for New-York, ran on the Brigantine Shoal about 3 o'clock this afternoon and remained fast until 6 o'clock to-night. when she floated with a rising tide and under the guidance of the captain of the life-saving crews of the North and South Brigantine stations, who as-sisted her in steering into clear water with but slight damage. The Bellido is about 1,200 tons reg-'stered burden, and her homeport is New-Castle

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 24.-Richard Mansfield, the received \$2,500 from the Chicago, Milwaukee Juries his wife received in the Union Depot Monday when a switch engine crashed into his private car.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Feb. 24.-Stamboul, trotting stallion owned by Andrew Hildebrand, of this city, was killed by the cars yesterday afterVICEROY LIS AUTHORITY.

WILL HAVE FULL POWER TO CONCLUDE PEACE WITHOUT REFERENCE

TO PEKING.

RELEASE OF TEN OF THE FOREIGNERS CAPTURED

London, Feb. 24.-The Central News correspond ent in Peking says that high officials there exwithin the next few days. There is, apparently, | tiations without referring matters to Peking. The time and place of the negotiations have not been

The Central News correspondent in Tokio mys the naval reports from Wel-Hal-Wei mention eleven foreigners who were captured with the island forts last surrendered by the Chinese. Ten of them swore to take no further part in the pres. ent war, and were set free. George Howie, the ent war, and were set the East with a scheme to blow up Japanese vessels with submarine infernal machines, has been detained aboard the Japanese flagship pending the decision regarding his fate. The Japanese made a reservation as to Howie in the articles of capitulation. They are inclined to treat him severely, as he was released as teache after his arrest aboard the steamer. on parole after his arrest aboard the steamer Sydney, yet lost no time in breaking h.s word and placing his services at the disposal of the Chinese. The Central News correspondent in Hai-Cheng telegraphs, under date of February 21, that Lieu-tenant-General Katsura then reported that the telegraphs, under date of February 2, that Locker-tenant-General Katsura then reported that the Chinese force which formerly held Kyanwatsal had retreated to New-Chwang. The Chinese-forces at Lukungton and Sataitsu were about 5,000 strong, and had twelve guns. At Kungpein-tas the Chinese had about 4,000 men. The garri-sons of New-Chwang and Ying-Kow seemed to have been decreased.

have been decreased.

"The Times's" correspondent in Kobe says the Japanese are mobilizing another force in Hiroshima, probably for an expedition to Formosa.

HOW AN ENGLISH STEAMER CARRYING GUN: AND WAR MATERIAL WORTH \$1,000,000 ESCAPED THEM.

San Francisco, Feb. 24 (Special).-The Chinese e to capture guns and war material worth about \$1,000,000, which were smug gled into the Japanese naval station of Yokuska on the English steamer Metapedia, Captain F. J. Hansford, who is an old blockade-runner, was in command of the Metapedia. She was loaded at Hamburg with five 50-ton and seven 25-ton cannot to look out for Chinese gunboats off Formosa, and flags. He didn't like their looks, and made for the open sea. Then they holsted Chinese

Hansford reached his destination safely. In accordance with the arrangements entered into his Hansford reached his destination sately in accordance with the arrangements entered into he tween Japan and the English syndicate which for warded the cargo, the former purchased the Metapedia outright, paying a handsome sum. Captul Hansford received a present of \$2,500 for his dating, and each member of his crew got a bonus. The Metapedia will not now be compelled to return to Europe, and will, therefore, tscape confiscation.

THE COMMITTEE APPROVES THE LETTER.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSEMBLYMEN URGED TO AD-HERE TO THEIR STAND FOR

GOOD GOVERNMENT. The committee, of which R. Fulton Cutting is

hairman, appointed at the Cooper Union meeting recent statement sustaining Mayor Strong. Besides Mr. Cutting, R. M. Galloway, Theodore Sutro, Louis Buel, J. Augustus Bronson, L. J. Calianan, Julius Blumberg, Frederick Taylor and James W. Pryor

follows:

577 Fifth-ave. New-York, Feb. 23, 1885.

To Hon. Frank D. Pavey, Hon. Waiton C. Percy. Hon. Alfred R. Conkling, Hon. Charles Steinberg, Hon. Robert Miller, Hon. Howard Payson Wilds, Hon. Judson Lawson, Hon. Louis H. Bold, Hon. Harvey T. Andrews, Hon. R. H. Reinhard and Hon. William W. Niles.

Gentlemen: The public-spirited statement put forth by you upon the 18th of this month as to your attitude toward the reform legislation affecting your constituencies has given fresh courage to that great body of citizens of this city who are enlisted in behalf of honest municipal government. The city of New-York is to be congratulated upon the presence in the Assembly of eleven of her citizens who are so wise and courageous as to place the vital interests of the city above the demand of factions and claims of politicians. Your refusal to join in an attack upon Mayor Strong, provoked by his action in keeping his solemn promises to the citizens who elected him, gives courage to thousands who, having no interest in the politics of the situation, watch with anxiety from day to day the progress of events at Albany.

Inder existing conditions, unnecessary delay in passing reform legislation should not be permitted; and the people of the city will look to you to do everything possible to advance the bills advocated by the Committee of Seventy and its kindred organizations.

You intimate that a faction of the Republican party contemplate attempting to defeat or delay.

ministration of the criminal law m our points of the chief sufferers are those who are least able to defend themselves against injustice. These are the bills as to which delay is most intolerable. They are not political; they are necessary remedies for the very abuses which led to the recent union of good citizens, without reference to party. That union has been, in effect, preserved; and we can, therefore, pledge you the determined support of a great public sentiment in such efforts as we hope you may make to earry out the patriolic views expressed in your statement of the 19th of this month.

Very truly yours, R. FULTON CUTTING.

Chairman of committee appointed under resolution of mass meeting held at Cooper Union, February 4.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the chairman to appoint representatives of the Com-mittee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, the City Vigilance League, and the German-Ameri can Reform Union, and other organization to rep resent the meeting in securing the passage of the reform legislation approved by the meeting, and of such police legislation as may be prepared by the committee appointed to draft bills. The chairman appointed the following citizeus members of the committee: Cornelius N. Eliss, Julius Blumberg, Frederick Bronson, William Brookfield, Clarence C. Buel, L. J. Callanan, C. F. Chandler, Joseph H. Choate, R. Fulton Cutting, Horace E. Deming, Dr. Richard H. Derby, J. Langdon Erving, John Frankheimer, R. M. Gallaway, J. Augusius Johnson, Henry A. Oakley, Peter B. Oiney, William S. Ondyke, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, James W. Pryor, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, John Harsen Rhoades, Elhu Root, Gustav H. Schwab, James H. Scrymser, Jacob H. Schiff, William Jay Schleffelin, Theodore Sutro, Frederick Taylor, General Samuel Thomas, William Howe Tolman, Salem H. Wales and Louis Windmuller. resent the meeting in securing the passage of the

A CO-OPERATIVE CONCERN FAILS

Lyons, Iowa, Feb. 24 - The Lyons Co-operative Association was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on a chattel mortgage and other claims of the T. M. Gobble Company, of Clinton, aggregating \$2,700. The grocery stock will barely cover it. Organized under the auspices of the Knights of Labor with thirty members and \$500 stock, in 1887, it quickly grew to

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1895.—TWELVE PAGES.

A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN ARRESTS A FOUR-AND A-HALF-YEAR-OLD VIOLATOR OF THE

According to police returns at the headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon a policeman of the Fenth Precinct, at 4:40 p. m., arrested James Mackin, four and one-half years old, of No. 25 Third-ave., for violating Section No. 635, of the Penal ode, which, in plainer English, means malic interfering with and obstructing surface railway The police returns gravely narrate that James Mackin was playing with two or three rioters of the same age as himself, or younger, at Union-st, and l-ave., when trolley-car No. 913, of the Third-

" Mackin had a stick in his hand, and baring his strong right arm, he hurled it at "Tom-Mulligan, of Goat Hill, who had remarked that cousin of Jimmie's had fed a brindle pup that was once seen on the doorstep of a non-union motorman, glass in the trolley-car. One of Captain Early's men, belonging to the Tenth Precinct, witnessed the violation of Section No. 635, and with firm-set jaws

'quelled" by the policeman, who haled him to the What have you got?" asked Sergeant Murphy. noter," answered the policeman, who is a

"Here," said the policeman, holding up the terrid "diremie" in one hand at arm's length.
Well, for heaven's sake let him go as quick as
u can. It's a disgrace to the precinct to arrest
haby like that." a baby like that."
"Jimmle" was liberated, and "soud" for home fast as his baby bowlegs would carry him.

" WEARY AND STARVING."

THOMAS KARINS LEAVES A DESPAIRING NOTE ON A WHARF AND DISAPPEARS.

Policeman Leary, of the Kingsbridge station and white tennis coat lying at the end of lock, a coaling station just above Spuyten Duyvil, Thomas Karius, No. 54 Linden-st., Yonkers," was badly written on crumpled paper. could be found who had seen the clother laced on the dock. The Yonkers police reported hat no such person as Thomas Karins lived at the diress gives. The lockets of which were empty, the lockets, the pockets of which were empty, earlier awaiting identification at the Kingsbridge staton. No trace of the body was found,

HIS LECTURE NOT PREVENTED.

OLONEL INGERSOLL SPEAKS IN HOBOXEN UN

DISTURBED, EXCEPT BY APPLAUSE. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll lectured in Hoboken last night, despite the blue laws of the State and the Hoboken ministers who sought to prevent him

given, was filled with a large, appreciative au-

the First Methodist Episcopal, and the Re-Archdeacon Jenvry, of St. Paul's Church, signed the of the theatre and said nothing.

a consultation with Dr Heatty at his house yes-terday foremone. He was informed by the Mayor and Chief that, under the opinion of Corporation to lecture. Dr. Beatty said that his brother clergymen and himself would undoubtedly hold a meeting to take some action. He had a consum-tion with Herbert Campbell, a prominent member of his church, whose name was joined with those of the ministers in the protest, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Heatty said they did not intend to

Chief of Police Donovan sent two detectives t the theatre to listen to the lecture and prevent acts of blasphemy on colonel ingersoll's part, and any outburst on the part of the audience. There was no disturbance, however, and both detectives were amused at the remarks of the colonel about the ministers.

AN EX-ASSEMBLYMAN LOCKED UP.

EXPOSTULATING AGAINST THE ARREST OF ONL WEISBECKER FOR EXCISE VIOLATIONS.

Louis Davidson, of No. 101 East One-hundredand-sixteenth-st., a lawyer and ex-Assemblyman, was locked up in the One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station yesterday charged with disorderly conduct. Sergeant Wall's entry relates that Davidson came into the police station early yesterday afternoon with Solomon Weisbecker, who keeps a liquor-store at No. 1.712 Lexington-ave., and who was attested by Patrolman Peter H. McCue for vioating the excise law. Davidson requested that Weisbecker should not be locked up, and when Sergeant Wall refused, demanded that ball be taken immediately. This was also refused. taken immediately. This was also refused, to shedience to the law, by Sergeant Wall, who told Davidson to come back at 2 o'clock, when his

the 1:15 roll-all. Instead, according to the entry, he acted in a very boisterous and disorder; 3 manner and used indecent language to the sorgean on and the third section, which had just returned from patrol. Davidson was placed under arres and locked in a cell. He was afterward bailed out by Weisbecker, who in the mean time had secured a bondsman in the person of Daniel W. Whittpen, of No. 1,923 Third-ave. Pollceman McCue says that Davidson was in the saloon when he arrested Welsbecker, and that he tried to prevail upon the officer to make a light charge against his prisoner.

A WOMAN DYING FROM BYDROPHOBIA.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.-Josephine Light, colored, wife of Levi Light, of No. 17 Barnes-st., is dving to-night from hydrophobia. Four physicians have been in attendance upon her the last three days. beyond administering opiates to quiet her they have been unable to do much for her. A pe dog bit the little finger and the fleshy part of her left hand December 4, last. The wounds healed nicely, but last week began to give her pain. Then she rapidly developed symptoms of hydrophobia.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Nevada Mo. Feb. 24.—Five members of "Al' Slabach's family and a family named Plumb were poisoned here by eating wild parsnips. All who ate of the parsnips were taken violently sick. The result cannot be foretoid.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The Grand Jury reported yesterday without indicting any city officials. It is learned, however, that five true bills against as many Councilmen had been prepared, but were cancelled on the jury coming to the conclusion that it was better to allow the guilty to escape than to punish the inrocent.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2t.—Randall Adams, in accordance with the verdict returned by the jury in the Federal Court, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Hammond to serve a life term in the Jeffersonville Pentientiary for the killing of United States Deputy Marshal Russell Wireman.

Minneapoils, Minn., Feb. 24.—James W. Lawrence, senior member of the firm of Lawrence, Truesdale & Corriston, and a well-known Democratic politician, yesterday afternoon made an assignment to Cavour S. Langdon for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities, estimated, amount to \$100,000.

His liabilities, estimated, amount to \$100,000.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Emanuel Barker, a colored expressman, who shot and killed his wife and his brother-in-law, Harry Bonner, while in a fit of jealous rage yesterday morning, was captured after a desperate struggle in a barn at No. 5,018. Drexel Bonlevard yesterday afternoon and locked up. Barker said he killed Bonner in self-defence and that his wife was better off dead than alive.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 24.—A bad freight wreck occurred on Saturday afternoon at St. Johnsbury Centre, on the Lassumpsic Railroad. The last six cars of an up freight, which were on the main track, were struck by a down freight. A locomotive and six cars were badly wreck-d. Passenger trains were delayed six hours.

stockholders, mostly of limited means, will be the main losers.

IRON WORKS MAY SHUT DOWN.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.—Owing to a lack of orders there is said to be a strong possibility that Cooper & Hewitt's iron works will close down shortly for an extended term. The report cannot be officially confirmed, but it is generally believed to be true.

NO RIOTING ALLOWED ON HIS BEAT MAYOR STRONG'S PLEDGES.

THE PLATFORM UPON WHICH HE WAS ELECTED TO OFFICE.

understands, of course, that it is not the real tion of Mr. Brookfield for Commissioner of Public for example-been named instead of Mr. Brookfield, he would have had nothing to say about own issue in the conflict which he has invited,

There are many honest Republicans throughout the State, no doubt, who do not altogether approve the course of the Mayor. They have known him only as a stalwart Republican. They ness Men's Republican Association, an organization which he started in 1889, to get into active politics by ridding the party of the old machine; and they are puzzled to know why a man of his partlsan strength should show such favor to Democrats many good people have forgotten all about the way in which Colonel Strong was elected. They have forgotten all about the unique campaign that preceded the overthrow of Tammany, and

The way in which his nomination was effected and the platform of principles that finally united all the anti-Tammany forces in his support have events, Mr. Platt seems to think it has, or else he would never have the effrontery to go before the reputable Republicans of the Empire State on the campaign against a public official whose chief offence is too much fidelity to the pledges that he gave in accepting the nomination at the hands of his fellow-citizens.

THE SEVENTY'S PLATFORM. Here is the platform of the Committee of Sev-

enty to which Colonel Strong subscribed:

enty to which Colonel Strong subscribed:

Municipal government should be entirely divorced from party politics and from selfish personal ambition or gain.

The economical, honest and businesslike management of municipal affairs has nothing to do with questions of National or State politics.

We do not ask any citizen to give up his party on National or State issues, but to rise above partisanship to the broad plane of citizenship, and to unite in an earnest demand for the nomination and election of fitting candidates, whatever their National party affiliations.

The government of the city of New-York, in the hands of its present administrators, is marked by corruption, inefficiency and extravagance, its municipal departments are not conducted in the interests of the city at large, but for private gain and partisan advantage.

All classes of citizeus, rich and poor alike, suffer under these conditions. This misgovernment endeads and partisan advantage.

all classes of cilizens, rich and poor alike, suffer under these conditions. This misgovernment endangers the health and morality of the community, and deprives its citizens of the protection of life and property to which they are entitled.

The call goes to the citizens of New-York to face the dangers that confront them and resolutely to determine that these conditions shall cease and that the affairs of the city shall henceforth be conducted as a well-ordered, efficient and economical household in the interests of the health, comfort and safety of the people.

We denounce as repugnant to the spirit and let-

comfort and safety of the people.

We denounce as repugnant to the spirit and letter of our institutions any discriminations amough citizens because of rare or religious belief.

We demand that the public service of this city be conducted upon a strictly non-partisan basis; that all subordinate appointments and promotions he based on civil service examinations, and that all examinations, mental and physical, be placed under the control of the Civil Service Commission.

We demand that the quality of the public schools be improved, their capacity enlarged, and proper playgrounds provided, so that every child within the ages required by law shall have ad-mission to the schools; the health of the children he protected and that all such modern improve-ments be introduced as will make our public schools the equal of those in any other city in the world.

world.

We insist that the property already acquired by the city under the Small Park act shall be promptly devoted to the purposes of this acquisition, so that our people in the densely populated parts of our city shall fully enjoy the benefits of

We urge greater care and thoroughness in the enforcement of the health laws, and demand the establishment of more efficient safeguards against

We favor the establishment, at appropriate

We favor the establishment, at appropriate places throughout the city, of adequate public baths and lavatories for the promotion of clean-liness and increased public comfort.

We demand the adoption of a thorough system of street cleaning, which shall also include a proper disposition of the refuse and garbage, so that our harbor may be kept free from obstruction and deflement, and the neighboring shores clear of offal, thus conforming to the methods in other great cities.

her great cities. We call for increased rapid-transit facilities in

We call for increased rapid-transit facilities in this city.

We call for the improvement of the do ks and water-fronts of our great maritime city, so that it shall enjoy the advantages to which it is entitled by its unique position with its unrivalled harbor.

We hearfilly favor the separation of municipal from State and National elections, and a larger measure of home rule for cities.

We appeal to the people of this city to cast aside party prejudice, and to combine with us in a determined effort to elect candidates chosen solely with reference to their ability and integrity, and pledged to conduct the affairs of the city on a strictly non-partisan basis, and who will, as far as may be in their power, insure good government to the city of New-York.

COLONEL STRONG'S LETTER.

COLONEL STRONG'S LETTER.

And this is Colonel Strong's acceptance of the platform and his pledge of fidelity to its provi-

sions:

New-fork, Oct. 5, 1894.

Joseph Larocque, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Seventy. New-York City.

Dear Sir: The platform adopted by the committee meets with my entire approval, and if a majority of the Anti-Tammany organizations, including the Republicans, in the city of New-York approve of my nomination for Mayor, with the distinct understanding that the affairs of the government of the city of New-York shall be administered in the interests of good government and absolutely non-partisan, then I shall be very willing to accept the nomination from all of these organizations, and if elected shall adhere to this policy during my administration of the affairs of the city of New-York as Mayor, and make all appointments without regard to party lines. Respectfully yours, out regard to party lines. Respectfully yours.

Every acquaintance of Colonel Strong who read the letter believed that he meant what he said, and it is undoubtedly true that if the Committee of Seventy and the other anti-Tammany organizations had not considered his promise binding he would not be Mayor to-day. his word as an upright citizen and man of business. It was accepted as such, and for Mr. Platt to suppose that Colonel Strong was going to violate it immediately after election is only another revelation of Mr. Platt's ethical ideas.

True, Mayor Strong has given generous recognition to the elements allied with that archschemer, William R. Grace. His best friends admit this with regret. The Mayor himself is not any too well pleased over some of these apnot any too well pleased over some of these appointments, but they were, he says, practically forced upon him, in one case at least, and he felt that, in the circumstances, he could not do otherwise. But it cannot be said that he has acted inconsistently with his campaign pledges. Ex-Mayor Grace's success at the City Hall is no more distasteful to the people of the State than it is to the honest advocates of municipal reform who are familiar with his course in dealing Continued on Fifth Page.

A NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON.

GEORGE W. MURRIDE EXISTATE SECRETARY, CHOSEN TO SUCCEED MR. DOLPH.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 24.-George W. McBride, excretary of State, has been elected United States Senator to succeed J. N. Dolph.

At the beginning of the twenty-third ballot last night, Cleston, of Columbia County, a Dolph man, arese and presented the name of McBride. The immense throng in attendance immediately gave cheer after cheer for McBride. As the rollcali went on, it became evident that McBride would be elected. When he received the forty-fifth vote, which was necessary to election, bediam broke loose. All the Republicans began to change their votes, and when the call was completed McBride received the full Republican strength of seventy-

Assembly. He made a brief speech, thanking the Legislature for his election.

It was a narrow escape from a deadlock, for, had the election been delayed fifteen minutes longer, the time for adjournment sine die of the Legislature would have arrived.

George W. McBride, Senator-elect, is forty-one years of age, a native of Oregon, and a lawyer by profession. He has served in the State Legislature, and held the office of Secretary of State for eight years, going out of office last January. Mr. McBride has never been identified with the silver or anti-silver element, nor has he ever been in a position where he was obliged to make a recommon the question. Inasmuch as he was elected by Dolph's supporters, however, it is reasonable to suppose that he will not ally himself with the free-coinage people.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Representative Hermann

Washington, Feb. 24.-Representative Herman this afternoon received a telegram from Mr. Mc-Bride informing him of his election as Senator. the two men have been intimate friends many years, notwithstanding the fact that the nomination to Congress in 1884 (when Oregon had but one Representative) was plucked from the newly elected Senator by Mr. Hermann. Mr. Hermann spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Mc-Bride, declaring him to be an exceedingly affable, courteous gentleman, refined and of sterling in

The first political position Mr. McBride held was that of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in 1889. He was elected Secretary of State in 1887, and re-elected in 1891, having just finished his term. His position on the silver question Mr. Hermann was unable to define, but Mr. Hermann believes him to be liberally disposed toward the remonetization of silver. His election, Mr. Hermann said, will be received with great satisfaction by all the people of the

Mr. McBride has been a sufferer from many Mr. McBride has been a sufferer from many aliments for a number of years, and is not strong physically, but he has recently successfully undergone a delicate surgi ad operation which, it is thought, will eventually restore him to health. Senator McBride's family has been prominent in the history of his State. His father, Dr. James McBride, was an Oregon pioneer of 1846, and was appointed Minister to the Sandwich Islands by President Lincoln in 1864, and one of the first Americans to adopt annexation. The Islands by President Lincoln in 1864, and one of the first Americans to adopt annexation. The Senator-sleet has three brothers—John R. Mc-Bride, who was the first Republican delegate to Congress from Gregon, elected in 1862, was Chief Justice of Idaha in 1865, and was appointed United States District-Attorney to that State by President Grant: Thomas McBride, another brother, is a District Judge in Oregon; and the third brother, Dr. James McBride, is the well-known Milwaukee expect in diseases of the mind. third brother, Dr. James McBride, is the well known Milwaukee expert in diseases of the mind One of Senator-elect McBride's sisters was the wife of Governor Woods, of Oregon, and Mrs Marshall Cushing, of Washington, is a niece.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 24.-The Republican member of the Legislature are in the majority in both houses, and after a long caucin last night agreed that next week they would push through a bill providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention next summer and the election of a full complement of State officers and Congressmen next fall, so an to be ready for immediate Statehood on the assembling of the next Congress. At the caucus several Populists and Democratic numbers kicked in the door of the House, and there came near being a serious conflict.

Indio, Cal., Feb. 2t.-There is every prospect of war eighty years old, and when the reservation was managed by Agent Rust, Cabazon refused to correct alleged abuses in the relations between the Indians and the agent. Accordingly, Joaquin Torres re-volted, and, with a number of followers, established a separate camp across the valley. There have rival chiefs, and in settling recent disputes the present Indian agent, Francisco Estudillo, sentences Anton Razan, one of Cabazon's leutenants, to five days' work for Torres, the new chief, Cabazon's followers are preparing to resist efforts to arrest Razan. They are armed with rifles and ammunition, and have a large supply of whiskey. The young bucks are eager for war, and trouble is predicted if the orders concerning Razan are not rescanded.

ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.-The police arrested yesterday Francisco Romera, Frank Nicolas and Joseph Stambola, three Italians, who, they believe, are Western bola, three Italians, who, they believe, are Western distributors of a counterfeiting gang located in New-York, known as the Adams gang, which is said to have coined \$1.000.00 of spurious money and circulated it in all parts of the world. Considerable counterfeit money was found on the prisoners. The counterfeit money was found on the prisoners. The three Italians came to this city some time during the week, presumably from New-York, though they said they came from Chicago when arrested. In the pocket of one of the trio was an express package containing counterfeit silver dollars, halves, quarters and dimes to the amount of \$100. The police say the Italians are agents of a gang which made a profit of \$500,000.

RESIGNS THE CONSULSHIP AT MILAN. Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 24.-A letter received vesterday from Dr. Charles S. Hazeltine, of this city, appointed a year ago consul at Milan, Italy, and if his successor arrives in time, he will return to his home here in August. The Milan consulship to his home ners in August.

Is one of the most desirable places in the foreign service, though it does not pay much, but Dr. Hazeltine has become tired of foreign life. His family has been spending the winter in Southern Italy on account of the extreme cold at Milan.

UTAH IN THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN. Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 21.-The Utah Commission the decision of the Supreme Court, handed down onstitutional Convention fourteen more Rep cans and eight more Democrats, making a total of Republicans certified fifty-seven, Democrats forty-five, with five delegates uncertified. Of these, the Republicans claim two and the Democrats three.

A VIRGINIA PAYING TELLER'S CRIMES.

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 24.—This city was startled to-day by the announcement of the arrest Walker G. Hamner, for twenty years telef of the Stational Bank, charged with embezzling \$23,000 of the funds of the bank. His peculations are said to have been going on for ten years. The bank officers are now engaged in making an investigation and an official statement will be given out to-morrow. Hamner is bonded for \$15,000, and the bank will not lose over \$5,000. It is one of the strongest institutions in the South.

ADOLPH SCHAEFER WILL PROBABLY DIE. Adolph Schaefer, the young man who shot him ern, on Friday night, and would say nothing about himself beyond giving his name, is in danger of death at the Manhattan Hospital. Schaefer was delirious, it was said at the hospital yesterday at-ternoon, and inflammation had set in. He was not expected to outlive the night.

SLAUGHTER AT A RAILWAY CROSSING.

Linden, Ohio, Feb. 24.-This morning a westbound freight ran into a vehicle containing a party of young people on their way to church, others of the party. The dead are Miss Allie Hunt, aged nineteen, and Miss Bessie Hunt, aged sixteen. The injured are Miss Margaret Hess, aged seventeen, badly hurt internally, and Miss Louise Camp, aged nineteen, leg and arm broken. Walter Briggs, the driver, was slightly injured.

PLAYING FOR BIG STAKES.

INTERESTS AT ALBANY OPPOSING A RE-

PEAL MEASURE. ENORMOUS PROFITS IN SIGHT FOR STATE QUAR-

RYMEN IF THE DRESSED STONE LAW RE-MAINS ON THE STATUTE BOOKS-"MIKE"

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Feb. 24 .- There has been a creditable

lack of scandals thus far in the history of the Legislature of 1895, but it is possible that thit immunity from having some dark stains upou its fair record will not long be its experience. Every one long about the Legislature sees a good many bills slipping toward Governor

Morton of an unsavory nature. Plainly, they are "strikes"; bills never introduced to be passed but to be used to wring money, if possible, out of some rich corporation. It is a satisfaction to know in looking upon these bills that the corporations attacked, according to report, have refused to give any bribes to impede the progress of the measures, and are depending upon Governor Morton to wring the necks of the acts. As a result of this policy of the corporations, some members of the Legislature may in future complain of having had "a poor winter" of it, and the political committees which "protect" corporations at Albany "for a consideration" may have less money to expend in the fail in the bribery of voters or the putting of rural newspapers under obligations by paying them for printing campaign literature; but the people of the State There are signs that the corrupt element in

the Legislature, which always exists, has gone rather far afield in its search for irregular compensation. One of the acts which it apparently hopes will yield it some revenue is the bill of pealing the Tobin Dressed Stone act. Certain quarry-owners of this State, it is plain, are opposing the repeal of that act, since it gives them monopoly of the "dressed-stone" business in this State, so far as the business of the State or of cities is concerned. These quarrymen are playing for "big stakes," since the city of New-York is about to build a \$50,000,000 rapid transit road, and needs a large amount of dressed stone for the project. A. B. Boardman, counsel of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, said here last week that the Commissioners desired to use a good deal of granite in the construction of the road. Granite quarries, he further said, had not been developed in this State. Michael J. Dady, the politician-contractor of Brooklyn, Mr. Board man affirmed, had an undeveloped granite quarry and wished to give it a "fantastic value" by keeping the Dressed Stone law upon the statutebooks. Michael J. Dady has been in Albany a good deal this winter, hanging about the Capitol. One of the speakers before the Committee on Trade and Manufactures of the Assembly, who have charge of the Van Keuren Repeal bill, hauled out of his pocket two polished specimens

hauled out of his pocket two polished specimens of granite which it was understood came from Dady's undeveloped mine.

But Dady is reputed to own other quarries in this State. For instance, he is said to own offe at Breakneck Mountain, upon the Hudson River Raifroad. There paving blocks are quarried. If Dady owns this quarry it would be most decidedly to his pecuniary interest that the State should not permit any Yankees from Connecticut to compete with him in the New-York market when the city government should ask for bids for paving blocks to pave the streets of that

for paving blocks to pave the streets of that city.

The rural Republican Assemblymen, who are in the majority in the Assembly, will find it worth their while to look into this Dressed Stone law matter. They represent the taxpayers of the State as few men do; and those taxpayers will be full of indignation as soon as they discover that the price of dressed stone used in public works of the State, in the canals, in State armories, schools, prisons and charitable institutions, has been unnaturally enhanced by a law which gives a monopoly to the quarrymen of this State and prevents the State officers from buying stone in the cheapest market, wherever it may be. The voters in November next will be asked to vote upon the proposition to expend \$3,000,000 be. The voters in November next will be asked to vote upon the proposition to expend \$3,000,000 in improving the State's canals. A good deal of that work of improvement will need dressed stone. Is the Superintendent of Public Works to find the cost of this improvement enormously increased by the Dressed Stone law—with the aim of giving some quarrymen an unnatural profit? Indeed, there may be some question if the people of this State will favor improvement of the canals if the improvement is to be needlessly costly; if it is to enrich certain quarrymen.

lessly costly; if it is to enrich certain quarrymen.

The Dressed Stone law is also an innovation of a dangerous nature. If the Legislature of this State passes such a law, attacking the workingmen of other States by preventing the free sale of their products within the borders of this State, the people of New-York will experience within a snort time retaliatory action from the States affected. Mr. Boardman, while here last week, said the law was an interference with interstate commerce, and, in his judgment as a lawyer, an unconstitutional act. He also said that he was an ardent Republican, but he would say the law was a disgrace to the Republican Legislature of 1894 which passed it. The only consolation in the matter is that the Dressed Stone act was introduced in the Legislature of 1894 by Michael F. Tobin, a Democratic Assemblyman from New-York. The Republican Assemblyman from the rural districts who voted for it probably did not see its effect upon the expense account of the State or they would have voted against it. Hav-

York. The Republican Assemblymen from the rural districts who voted for it probably did not see its effect upon the expense account of the State or they would have voted against it. Having been introduced by a New-York member they thought it affected only New-York City. Now that the effect of the law upon the cost of State work is becoming visible to them, it is to be hoped they will vote unanimously for its repeal. Michael J. Dady, as the associate of John Y. McKane as a McLaughlin Democrat only last fall, car expect no mercy at their hands.

The Committee on Trades and Manufactures, which has the Van Keuren Repeal bill in charge, is composed of Lawson, of New-York; Fuller, of Jefferson; Rockwell, of Kings; Hamilton, of New-York; Rider, of Otsego; Clark, of Niagara; Wilks, of New-York; Corrigan, of New-York, and Fitzgerald, of New-York. It cannot be said that Speaker Fish made a felicitous selection in making up this committee. Mr. Lawson, of course, can be depended upon to vote to report the Repeal bill favorably, but it is to be suspected a majority of the committee will oppose it. In that case the Assembly should take a hand in the matter. The bill ought to have been reported either favorably or unfayorably long ago. The Rapid Transit Commissioners of New-York should have their hands untied at once by the passage of the Repeal act. If a repeal bill is not passed soon there will be good reason for thinking that the elevated railroads of New-York have been in Albany working with interested quarrymen of this State to prevent the passage of this measure.

TO MARCH ABOUT THE STATE. GENERAL M'ALPIN PERFECTING HIS PLANS FOR

A NEW DEPARTURE BY THE MILITIA. Albany, Feb. 24 (Special).-Adjutant-General E. A. McAlpin is being warmly commended for his de-cision to give the National Guard other practice than that obtained each year at the State Camp at Peekskill. The idea of having the soldiers make a march through the country districts, camping in a different place each night, and caring for themselves all the time, originated with the Ad-

"The plan has not been perfected yet," said Adjutant-General McAlpin yesterday. "It will, of course, take some time to arrange all the details of the march. My idea is to send out the 7th and 224 regiments of New-York, and the 74th, of Buffalo, with three battalions of separate companies, through the State. The men will go as battalions, not as regiments. In this manner we can give them practical field duty. They will have to cook pitch their tents, do picket duty, and so on. They will have six days and six nights of regular soldier

Tois plan will not in any way interfere with the regular work at State Camp. In fact, it will be begun on a small scale until the success of the idea is demonstrated. For this reason the men will be sent out in small bodies, because they can be handled more easily. The men will go out four companies at a time, under command of a major, thus making parties of about 400 each,